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WALKING GIRL IN HER GLORY

Many Fair Pedestrians to
Be Seen Now.

SOME GOOD WALKERS

Exercise Results In Rosy
Cheeks and Bright Eyes.

A STROLL AT EARLY MORN

During the Lenten Season This Will Be
the Popular Time, and Then the
Society Girl is Altogether
Charming and Irresistible.
The Sunday Parade of
the "Four Hundred"

The mild days in February, pregnant
with the promise of the golden unfolding
of fabled jonquills by and by; of the waxen
petals of hyacinths and the pink and white
waves of apple and cherry blossom time,
tempt the Richmond society girls who
love walking out of doors.

Slout boots are put on, the newest tal-
lor-made gowns adjusted, hats are coaxed
to a becoming tilt and vells planned se-
curely into place. Then, with gloves fit-
ted to a nicety, pretty feminine pedestri-
ans are ready for a jaunt.

They may be seen every afternoon on
Franklin or Grace Streets, these charm-
ing imitators of their English cousins,
bright with health and happiness, serene-
ly conscious of good looks and good fig-
ures, at peace with themselves and all the
world, intent upon fulfilling their ideas of
a constitutional.

WILL NOT BE HURRIED.

And the Richmond girl's conception of
such might appear rather queer to the
bisker strollers from other States and
cities. For the first characteristic which
might impress a stranger in the move-
ments of the young women here would be
their deliberation. The Virginia girl is
born not to be hurried. Consequently she
has a graceful but not a rapid gait, one
that permits comfortable conversation and
causes the young man who accompanies
her to believe that she is the most admi-
rable companion to be found.

Up Franklin or Grace Streets to the Lee
monument or the Soldiers' Home; out
Broad to the turn, and then by way of
the Hermitage Road; these are the favor-
ite walks favored by society girls, who
find infinite variety and ease in the
country lying just beyond the western lim-
its of the city, and gather there the fairest
of roses. If one may judge by the bloom
on the cheeks of the walkers when they
return. Among those who are noticed in
an afternoon promenade is Miss May
Handy, who sometimes goes alone, some-
times prefers company, and never looks
better than when she is minded to take
a constitutional exercise.

Miss Cally Ryland is often seen with
Miss Handy, and like her apparently en-
joys a walk and a chat, as among the
pleasantest of an afternoon's diversion.
Miss Stanley Adams is another young
lady devoted to outdoor life. She often
extends her walks to the golf grounds at
the Hermitage Club, to combine the pleas-
ures of the game with her day's outing.
Miss Pauline Powers is fond of walking,
and golfing; so is Miss Maria Messey,
who has been abroad during the winter,
but who will return in March. Other
society pedestrians include Miss Kate and
Miss Julia Harris and Miss Eda Atkinson.

QUITE IRRESISTIBLE.

The season of the year when all the so-
ciety girls, those who at other times walk
and those who do not, join with great
unanimity in taking their daily outings,
is during Lent. And never is the so-
ciety girl quite so irresistible as she
appears then. She has put aside all her
little faults and foibles and is charmingly
demure. To attend early services and
called at 7 o'clock, rises in haste and
rolls her hair, so that a few soft stray
locks, escaping her notice, make her hair
the prettier because of their disarray. In
her soberest toilet she walks rapidly for
once in order that she may be late for
services, and when they are over comes
out, and to John, waiting for her in the
vestibule of the church, she has
never seemed half so sweet before. Then
there is the walk home, more the Richmond
girls, in taking their walks, will be able
to gather a bouquet of wild flowers by
the way. Lakeside Park offers many
inducements in the way of a delightful
outlook and pleasant surprises, and so-
ciety girls who go out will soon find
their way thither, the club-house being
just the place where they like to rest
and have a luncheon with two or three
friends.

Perhaps the most popular society walk
after all is found in the Sunday parade
after church service, when the "400"
have been probably devout, turn their
footsteps Franklin-Streetward and west-
ward at the Sunday looking out for some
time. Then she turned and inquired,
with a wave of her hand toward the
stream of humanity outside. Do they
always walk like this on Sundays in
Richmond? To me to-day seems like a
holiday or a festival!

ARE ALL PEDESTRIANS.
The society girls are all pedestrians
then. The long line stretches out and
flies past, without hurry. The hum of
pleasant conversations, of low-toned
laughter, reaches the ears of any one
interested to listen. The society girls
look their prettiest and are enjoying their
favorite promenade without stint.

A Chicago woman who was a visitor
in this city a few weeks ago, sat at a
window on Sunday looking out for some
time. Then she turned and inquired,
with a wave of her hand toward the
stream of humanity outside. Do they
always walk like this on Sundays in
Richmond? To me to-day seems like a
holiday or a festival!

Even in conservative Richmond, some
of the society girls take their favorite
pugs or terriers with them when they
go out for a jaunt. And, as a rule,
when they elect to follow such a fad
or whim, the dog is nearly as well
groomed as his lovely mistress and seems
quite imbued with the idea that he is
expected to be unexceptional in his behav-
ior.

REASON FOR THE LEE BILL

Offered to Cement Friendship
of North and South.

THEY STRONGLY FAVOR IT

Senators Wickham and Harman Make
Ringing Addresses for Placing a
Statue of General Lee in
Statuary Hall.

Two great speeches were made in the
Senate yesterday in favor of the Halsey
bill providing for placing a statue of
General Robert E. Lee in the Statuary
Hall in the Capitol at Washington. One
was delivered by Mr. Wickham and the
other by Mr. Harman, the one a Demo-
crat, the other a Republican.

Mr. Wickham is the oldest Senator in
point of service.

He is always listened to with the closest
attention, for he never speaks unless he
has something interesting to say.

The debate of the day before had
aroused great interest, but it remained
for Mr. Wickham to "clinch" the ar-
guments in favor of the measure. He
never made a greater impression upon
an audience in his life. While he was
speaking not a Senator left the coun-
cil. Each one stopped reading or writing. All
conversation ceased. When Mr. Wick-
ham had concluded his address, the Sen-
ate chamber rang out with applause, even
the pages joining in. The Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor could hardly restrain himself, and
came very nearly joining in the hand-
clapping, even though he occupied the
presiding officer's chair.

MR. HARMAN'S ADDRESS.

When Mr. Wickham had taken his seat,
Mr. Harman was recognized. To follow
such a man as the Senator from Har-
ver, and such a speech as he had made, was
no easy task, but when the Tazewell Sen-
ator, one of the new members, tall, rather
sparely built, with a flowing mustache
and attired in the garb of a clergyman,
commenced his remarks, another hush
fell over the body. Not a word was
spoken by any one save by the Senator
who was addressing the body. Mr. Har-
man received, at the close of his remarks,
an ovation that almost equaled that ac-
corded Mr. Wickham.

After the bill had been made the spe-
cial continuing order for next Thursday,
the Senate immediately adjourned. There
is hardly a shadow of doubt that the
bill will pass.

WHY ACT WAS OFFERED.

Mr. Halsey wishes it to be understood
that his bill was not offered with a
purpose, or with the object of offending
the Northern people, but, on the con-
trary, in a spirit of reconciliation of the
two formerly divided sections of the coun-
try. The best people of the North, and
the great majority of them, he is con-
vinced, mean what they say when they
profess friendship for the South. Give
just praise to the Southern heroes, and
manifest a desire to let past differences
be forgotten.

WICKHAM'S FINE ADDRESS.

Mr. Wickham's splendid address was
as follows:
Mr. President:
Of misconception there is a possibility
of misconstruing the vote that was
cast upon the question of the passage
of the pending bill which has as its
ultimate purpose the placing of a
statue of General Lee in the Capitol at
Washington. This misconception may
be made by those who profess to see a
vainglorious effort to thrust upon a
situation the representative of ideas out
of harmony, and inconsistent with the
leading motives of the place, and it may
also be made by those on the other hand
who do not desire to see an ill-fated
sentimental and expression where it may
be exposed to insult and contumely.

Were I to act upon my own unaided
judgment, I might perhaps have deemed
it unwise to have inaugurated this
movement at this time. But in the light
of all her sons, although I am satisfied
of the wisdom of the bill, and I am
satisfied that the reasons which impel me to
this vote.

I shall not attempt any eulogy upon
the life and character of General Lee
any more than I should attempt to eu-
logize any of the divinely appointed
leaders of the chosen people, whose his-
tory I was taught at my mother's knee.
Every Southerner has that same reverent
feeling towards General Lee.
I am not impelled by any feeling of
vanity whatsoever, whether it may be
termed laudable or otherwise, of vanity
either of General Lee or to exalt the
South. And on the other hand, neither
am I impelled by any desire to thrust
upon the North that which may be ob-
jectionable to the sentiments of some of
them.

I do not think the word "vanity" is a
word to be used in this discussion, which
is occurring not only here in the
Senate of Virginia, but in the broader
forum of the opinion of the people
of these United States.

NO PREJUDICE OF REVENGE.

I know the feelings of rancor and re-
venge are absent from the hearts of all
right-minded people, North as well as
South; and I do not believe that the few
misguided fanatics who are attempting
to fire the Northern heart will be able
to succeed.

I do not base my vote upon the legal
right of Virginia to select whom she will
as a member of the Statuary Hall, but
upon the fact that the people of this
State are in the habit of looking upon
the people of Virginia and so far
towards uplifting the hands of those
who seek to do us wrong and towards
heartily addressing the North who by
their professions and their acts have
shown themselves our friends. The de-
fect of this bill will be taken at once
to mean that deep down in its heart
the North is hostile to the government
of the United States as it was in 1864.

No matter what you may say these
very people who now protest would be
the very first to change front and to
profess to find in our action the reflec-
tion of a bona fide offer of reconciliation.
Let us at hand when we may need
the advice of our wisest men to keep us
safe from harm. Let us think a moment
upon whom this responsibility rests.
First, above all, upon our two senators
and next upon our representatives in
Congress.

John W. Daniel inspired this bill. It is
offered with his sanction by his eloquent
nephew.

St. Martin advocates its pas-
sage in a forceful interview in the even-
ing paper of yesterday.
The Virginia delegation in Congress is
as a unit in its favor. These men are
on the ground. They are the fore-
front of the battle. They will meet the
attack that will soon be made upon the
constitutional rights of the South face
to face with our assaults.

They ask the passage of this bill. They
know more about the situation than we
do. They know that its passage will help
them. They feel that its defeat should be
avoided.

SAVED THE SOUTH.
To Major Daniel Virginia owes the im-
measurable debt of gratitude due to him
who saved the South from the Force bill.
In both Daniel and Martin, Virginia
possesses statesmen of the highest or-
der. In her members of Congress she
has men of ability, patriotism, and ex-
perience. They know what they are
about. Let us in all loyalty follow their
advice. Let us in all loyalty support
the government of the United States.
Let us in loyalty and in all honor take
our stand where we have the right to be.

Let us prepare to place the statue of
General Lee in the Capitol as our
right and as is now our duty. It will
not blush. Close by it will stand New
Jersey's tribute to General Philip Kear-
ney, one of the noblest statues in the
Hall. The ties of a personal friendship
in life and in death associate the mem-
ories of the two. When Kearney fell in
death upon the soil of Virginia in the
second conflict at Manassas within the
lives of Lee, General Lee returned the
body of his heroic adversary to the
widow of his friend; sent her the horse
which bore her husband into his death.
Let us not only prepare to place this
statue in the Capitol, but let us place it
there.

Close by will be his great antagonist.
The leader of the Armies of the North—
and a future Pope inspired by a new
and a greater Windsor, may perhaps
surpass the noble and lofty thought that
"Here o'er the martyr-king the marble
weeps."

And fast beside him once-foiled Edward
Find rest.
Whom not extended Albion could contain
From Old Bellerophon to the Northern
main.

The grave unites: Where e'en the great
find rest.
And blended lie the oppressor and the
oppressed."

REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Harman spoke as follows:
Mr. President:
Like the Senator from Lynchburg, I
too am a son of a Confederate soldier,

and heartily endorse every sentiment ut-
tered by him on this floor in advocacy of
the bill to place a statue of Robert E.
Lee in the Statuary Hall.

If the words are words of such great
and good men as Grant, Garfield, Grady
and McKinley an scores of other re-

presentative men, both in the North and
in the South are to be taken as indicating
the true sentiments of our common coun-
try, I for one do not see why this bill
should be defeated or postponed because
some war veterans are still engaged in
imagination in fighting the battles of
61-65.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that
forty years of wandering in the wilder-
nesses of passion and prejudice gen-
dered by the war is enough. If a
few over-zealous partisans in both
sections of the country are determined to
sue on this side of Jordan, and keep
us on this side of the Potomac, I insist
that the great hosts of patriots shall no
longer be retarded in their onward march
to the land of promise, where those who
were the blue and those who were the
gray, and their sons shall sit down to-
gether in their Father's house and forget
that sad period of estrangement which
separated us, in their joyous re-
union of hearts and hands to make and
keep this great country in the forefront
of the nations of the earth.

I am glad of the opportunity to test the
professions of friendship and brotherly
love, by a resolution offered in Congress
to have the statue of our immortal Lee
placed among those whom at the hands
of people delight to honor. If any of our
Congressmen desire to give expression to
any hostility toward the South and her
heroes in this way let them speak. If I
am right in believing that no representa-
tive in Congress will do such a thing, I
want to know it. If I am deceived, in
my faith in regard to this matter of the
unity of this nation, let me be unde-
ceived.

A STRONG APPEAL.
When I look over this Senate Chamber
and recognize (to me) the painful fact
that of the forty members of the Vir-
ginia Senate, I am confronted by thirty-
seven of them who differ from me in
politics, I might well pause in any effort
to take any great part in trying to shape
the legislation by this body; but when I
remember that every day since I have
been a member of this body I have been
the recipient of courtesies and have been
accorded such consideration at the hands
of every member of this body I forget my
differences on political lines. My pleasant
associations here with my political op-
ponents doubtless has something to do with
this, but I insist on the passage of
this bill, that it may be demonstrated
all that the same sentiments will prompt
all the members of our national Congress
to forget the past and face the future as
a reunited country of brothers and fel-
lows who are as zealous for the honor
of the Stars and Stripes, as we of the
South were for the Stars and Bars.

No man on this floor will regret more
than I will every vote in opposition to
this bill, that has proved upon their sensitive
nerves as to induce them to hear only the
feeble voice of the few who feel that they
are called upon to speak of our hero as a
traitor to his country. Those who have
uttered these discordant notes are more
to be pitied than to be blamed. They are
entitled to our commiseration rather than
our censure.

Mr. Jones, appellant, appeal from the
District Court at Charleston in bankruptcy
case. To be argued: Hill Montague, ap-
pellant, and N. L. Hardin, Black-
burg, S. C., for the appellant and by Hill
and Willis, of Gaffney, S. C., for the ap-
pellee.

In the matter of Thomas Bruce, ap-
pellant, vs. Attorney-General of the State
of Maryland, on appeal from a refusal to
grant a writ of habeas corpus by the Dis-
trict Court of the United States at Balti-
more, the record was filed too late for
argument at this time, under the rules
of the court, will over for argument
at the May term.

Hon. Henry C. Mowell left yesterday
for Roanoke, Va., where on Monday next
he will organize the United States Court
at that place in accordance with an act
of Congress recently passed establishing
a court there and at Charlottesville, Va.



THE RICHMOND WALKING GIRL.

THE BRUCE CASE GOES TO MAY TERM

Was Postponed Yesterday in
United States Circuit
Court of Appeals.

The court held conference session
only yesterday and a cases were argued.
Judge James E. Boyd, of Greensboro,
N. C., was in the city in consultation
with the judges of his court for a short
time.

The following are the judges and offi-
cers in attendance in the court at this
term:
Circuit Judge, Hon. Nathan Goff,
of Clarksville, W. Va.; Circuit Judge, Hon.
Charles H. Simont, Charleston, S. C.;
District Judge, Hon. Edmund Waddill,
Jr., Richmond, Va.; District Judge, Hon.
Henry C. Mowell, Lynchburg, Va.;
Clerk, Henry T. Mezey, Richmond, Va.;
Deputy Clerk, Claude M. Dean, Richmond,
Va.; Marshal, Morgan Treat, West Point,
Va.; Crler, Henry Hudnall, Richmond,
Va.; Bailiffs, R. E. Lowers and Wilson
Nash, Richmond, Va.; Messenger, Heze-
kiah Curtis, Richmond, Va.

The following cases will be in the call
to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock:
No. 479. Schooner Maggie, appellant,
vs. Schooner Rebecca, appellee; appeal
from the District Court at Charleston,
S. C. To be argued by Julian Mitchell,
Jr., of Charleston, S. C., for the appellant
and J. P. K. Bryant of Charleston, S. C.,
for the appellee.

No. 480. A. K. Block, appellant, vs.
J. D. Jones, appellee; appeal from the
District Court at Charleston in bankruptcy
case. To be argued: Hill Montague, ap-
pellant, and N. L. Hardin, Black-
burg, S. C., for the appellant and by Hill
and Willis, of Gaffney, S. C., for the ap-
pellee.

In the matter of Thomas Bruce, ap-
pellant, vs. Attorney-General of the State
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ARE TO REST SIDE BY SIDE

AMHERST TO THE FRONT

The Campbell Case to Come
Up Again Next Tuesday.

LONG SIEGE LOOKED FOR

Many Witnesses to Be Examined on
Behalf of Judge Campbell—Spicy
Cross-Examination Seems
to Be Certain.

The curtain will rise for another act
in the Campbell-Crawford drama on
Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A. M., when
the House Committee for Courts of Jus-
tice will meet to resume the considera-
tion of the case.

It will require but a short while for
the prosecution to complete the taking
of its testimony under the recent ruling
of the committee, and by Wednesday
Judge Loving and Messrs. Strode and
Brown will have rested their case, and
the examination of Judge Campbell's
witnesses will be taken up.

Mr. Strode has recently asked on be-
half of himself and his associates that
they be allowed to introduce eight or ten
more witnesses before the defense be-
gins the case, but the committee has
denied the request, and decided to ad-
here to its original ruling, which was to
allow the introduction of the three or
four witnesses already summoned for the
prosecution, who failed to arrive in time
to go on the stand at the last sitting
of the committee.

Forty witnesses have been summoned
for Judge Campbell, and as soon as the
prosecution rests, which will not be later
than Wednesday, they will be examined.
Chairman Southall thinks the case may
be completed next week, but this is not
the popular view, for in addition to the
forty witnesses already called for Judge
Campbell, he will be given as many
more as he may desire. It is estimated
that the entire list will embrace something
like seventy-five, and if this be true, the
end of the investigation is by no means
in sight.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

Much interest is centering upon the
probable action of Judge Campbell in the
matter, and it is the general presump-
tion that he will at some stage of the
inquiry take the stand in his own behalf,
though he has not yet officially indicated
that he would do so.

The cross-examination of the wit-
nesses for the defense is expected to con-
stitute a very spicy part of the inves-
tigation, and Messrs. Loving and Strode
are expected to follow the example set
by Mr. Crawford and go after those put
upon the stand in a searching and
vigorous manner.

There seems to be some confusion
among the public regarding the status
of the case. Some entertain the belief
that Judge Campbell is now upon trial,
and that the action of the Judiciary
Committee will determine his right to
the office of Judge of the County Court
of Amherst. This is far from true. The
function of the committee under the res-
olution passed by the House is simply
to ascertain by the examination of wit-
nesses whether the case is one of which
the Legislature should take official no-
tice, and if this question shall be deter-
mined in the affirmative and the report
of the committee be made up, the House
then that body will settle upon a mode
of procedure against Judge Campbell—
two of which are provided by the Con-
stitution—and proceed to investigate into
the charges made in the report of the
committee, with the view to impeach-
ment or removal by joint resolution.
Should the report of the committee be
adverse to Judge Campbell and be sus-
tained by the Legislature.

HOW IT MAY END.

On the other hand, there are several
chances that the case may end before
it goes this far. If the report of the
Judiciary Committee is favorable to
Judge Campbell, the matter will end
there, or even should it be adverse and
be collected by the House, there
would be no action, unless the House
should exercise its power and override
the committee's report and go into the
case in any event, which is not at all
likely.

It is hard to say what will be the out-
come. Nor would it be fair to undertake
a prediction upon ex-parte testimony, but
it may not be out of place to say that
Judge Campbell has a great many per-
sonal and political friends in both branch-
es of the Legislature, who will certainly
resist any move looking to his removal.
Then, too, members are saying that to
whatever extent the prosecution shall suc-
ceed in making out its case, the Legisla-
ture should be slow to act adversely to
Judge Campbell because of the short time
which remains for him to serve on the
bench. Again, it is being urged, and
without much effect, that the case is be-
ing conducted by political enemies of
Judge Campbell, and the cry of sectional-
ism is being played its part as well, some
expressing the belief that the act of cow-
arding a preacher is in some measure
connected with the case, and recently
came to Virginia from a far Northern
State. So it would seem that even at
this stage of the proceedings, indications
begin to lean toward an acquittal of the
accused judge.

A BRILLIANT FEATURE.
The argument by counsel before the
committee is going to be one of the bril-
liant and interesting features of the in-
vestigation. The lawyers on both sides
are advocates of well established reputa-
tion and have won cases time and again
by a display of their splendid powers of
eloquence. In the present matter, how-
ever, they are handicapped on this score,
for the committee is made up entirely of
lawyers, who will be swayed by a recital
of facts rather than by beautiful bursts
of oratory, such as so often sweep a
jury from its seat.

Chairman Southall thinks one day should
be sufficient for the argument, though this
matter will not be determined until the
evidence is all in. Judge Brown will
hardly address the committee. He has
been enacting as advisory counsel in the
case, for which he is eminently fitted.

To Bring Wife and Child
of Monroe Here.

SUM OF MONEY ASKED

The Bodles Now Resting In
Neglected Graves.

ARE BURIED AT OAK HILL

Place That Once Belonged to President
Monroe Now Owned by Hon. Han-
ry Fairfax—An Interesting His-
tory of the Family—State
Likely to Respond to
Appeal.

The effort to have the General Assem-
bly of Virginia make an appropriation for
the purpose of bringing the remains of
Mrs. James Monroe and daughter, buried
at Oakhill, in Loudoun county, to Rich-
mond to be reinterred beside the tomb of
President Monroe, in Hollywood, is excit-
ing widespread interest.

The press and people throughout the
Commonwealth seem to favor this action
on the part of the State and with this
powerful sentiment behind the movement
and with their own patriotic feelings on
the subject, little doubt needs to be felt
that the Legislature will consent to the
appropriation necessary.

The attention of the State has been
called to the remote location, and, in a
sense, neglected condition of these two
graves by Hon. William W. McIntire, of
Baltimore, whose wife is a lineal descend-
ant of Monroe.

Mr. McIntire, expressing the opinion
at the time that a simple statement of
the case was all that would be necessary,
The feeling of the descendants of Mrs.
Monroe and Mrs. Gouverneur are easi-
ly roused. The graves of the mother
and daughter are now on a place which
has passed out of the possession of the
family, though all the deeds of transfer
have left it expressly plain that the fam-
ily burial lot is ever to remain unmolested
and the graves to belong to the de-
scendants of the dead.

IVY-GROWN MOUNDS.

The mounds are ivy-grown and far
away from the loving hands that would
in season scatter roses upon them. The
devoted husband and father is in his
lonely tomb in Hollywood, and not one
of his loved ones sleeping near him in
lifetime no American family was ever
more devoted than this, and "is it not
a pity that in death their narrow homes
should be so widely separated?" say
those interested.

Elizabeth Monroe, the wife of James
Hay, the most exclusive lady who has
ever been mistress of the White House,
loved France and Paris, where she was
educated, and dying there, was buried in
Pere-la-Chaise. There she sleeps to-day.
But though born in Paris, when her father
was minister there, Maria loved Ameri-
ca and Virginia, and when she died in
New York they brought her body to Oak
Hill to be laid beside that of her moth-
er. Even then the remains of Monroe
were in a hired vault in New York city.

In 1858, twenty-seven years after the
death of Monroe, and on the 100th an-
niversary of his birth, a resolution was
introduced in the Senate and General
Assembly of Virginia, appropriating the
sum of \$3,000 for the purpose of
bringing the body of author of the now
famous "doctrine" to Richmond. A sec-
tion in Hollywood was acquired, and this
is decided to the State. It is proposed
that the remains of the wife shall be
brought to the State, and the two to
those of the beloved daughter, who took
care of him in his old age and poverty,
one the other side.

"CHILDREN OF THE WHITE HOUSE."
The lives of Mrs. Monroe and her
daughters are exceedingly interesting on
account of their influence upon public
affairs and their friendships with the
people of our country which lasted through-
out their lives.

Mrs. Monroe was a Miss Kortright,
of New York city, and she became the wife
of Mr. Monroe when he was represent-
ing a Virginia district in Congress. The
two children of this marriage were Eliza,
born at Oak Hill, probably in 1790, and
Maria, 13 years later. During the time
her father was representing this coun-
try in Paris, Eliza was going to school
there. She learned the ways of aristoc-
racy, and her education in this direction
was abundant fruit when her father be-
came President, and on account of the
feeble health of her mother, she became
practically as well as absolutely the mis